

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 165.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current

Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 : PAID-UP £200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVON, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 percent, for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY
COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA)
(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPL.)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN
AND
AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
CONSISTING OF—
TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,
TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'
WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY, STATIONERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED
GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
EMILE PFANKUCHEN.
Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to

Sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW,

the 5th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises,

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THREE HOUSES in Third Street, Singapore,

Nos. 84, 86 and 88. Registered in the

LAND OFFICE as SUBSECTION A of

SECTION II of INLAND LOT No. 681.

Yearly Crown Rent \$15.60.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [536]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th August, 1882, at 2 P.M., on the Premises,

By ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as

SECTION D of MARINE LOT No. 28C,

measuring on the North and South sides 14

feet and 6 inches, and on the East and

West sides 86 feet. Together with the

MESSUAGES erected thereon and known as

Nos. 85, Jervis Street, No. 16, Bird

Street, Nos. 8 and 10, Cleverly Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [537]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th day of August, 1882, at Two P.M.,

on the Premises,

By ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND

LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar,"

Together with the following HOUSES,

erected thereon viz:—

8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 37 to 44.

10 " in Cheung Kong Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

20 " in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20.

10 " in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

The above Houses will be sold in separate

Lots of one House in each Lot.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI

TORRINO FRATILLI CORA.

\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of

5 cases and upwards.

D. MUSSO & Co.,

West Point.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [402]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,

Vegueros, Regalins, Londres, Nuevo He-

banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS

of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS

from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,

Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.

Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY-BOTTLED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "TRAQUADRY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee-Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Tough Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes,

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALERON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN, PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French Satin LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite, light,

and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended especially for their extreme lightness and durability

of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are unequalled.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF

LADIES' STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS,

SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, BEADED AND OTHER LACES,

IN LARGE VARIETY

BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS.

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, FANS,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS,

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLASTONE BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS' 2 BUTTON AND LADIES' 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES,

IN TISS OF THREE PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.

Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced

Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable

rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

Intimations.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

AND

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [540]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and

for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [447]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS

THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles

of Portraits at equally moderate prices

executed under the supervision and

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SEITZ GENES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS.

FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTÉ.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

[43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

Is an article on "Adulterated Justice," the Sydney Bulletin refers to some comments made from the bench by Sir George Innes, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, dealing with that species of arrant rascality, commonly known as tricks of the trade. As our contemporary justly remarks, it is an excellent thing to hear denunciations of discreditable practices from a man to whom the administration of justice is entrusted. Sir George Innes deserves the thanks of the Sydney community for his emphatic strictures, and merits especial commendation for the aptness with which he addressed himself to the really shameful features of the question. It is not only bad that dealers should cheat the public by palming off inferior for first-class articles, and adulterated for genuine goods; it is still more seriously mischievous, that traders have fallen into the habit of justifying their crime to themselves. The direct injury to the public is, after all, the lesser evil. The indirect damage effected by the lowering of the whole tone of morality in a commercial community, is infinitely more momentous. As Sir George Innes pointed out, traders have managed to so sear their consciences by habit, that the prick of remorse or shame is now unfelt. They arm their bosoms with a conventional padding which they call "the custom of the trade," and imagine that, because they have become insensible to disgrace, they are honest men. An offence which every man commits, and which carries in its train no present punishment or social degradation, is regarded as no fault at all. The age has become so extremely business-like that it has practically deposed a God who no longer launches thunderbolts or blasts the sight of liars; and it now regulates its life by the only power which really meddles with personal comfort and self-esteem, Social Recognition. Nine out of ten average citizens now-a-days would rather be damned in eternity than "cut" in public, and the tenth would decidedly rather be damned by his Maker than excommunicated by his priest or cold-shouldered by his conventicle. The failing is not new. It is eighteen hundred years since, in a community tottering on the verge of dissolution, a greater censor than Sir George Innes noticed the vaster importance attached to high-places in the synagogues and to greetings in the market-places, than to rectitude of life and love of right.

Sir George Innes's remarks were, therefore, true, and called for by the condition

of society. They came also with appropriateness from a man occupying the position which he fills, just as they would have fallen with propriety, in the old time, from the High Priest standing at the altar in the Temple. And the truth of the declaration would not have been affected, nor would the usefulness of the public utterance have been materially abated, because that High Priest himself presided, with serene and self-satisfied complacency, over a caste which had become utterly corrupted from its divine mission, and was actually remonstrating against theft and evil from the altar of an institution which had become—admirable as had been its original constitution—"a den of thieves." As already indicated, the most serious symptom of depravity consists of the moral insensibility which has supervened upon a habit of wrong-doing. A sadder exhibition of that insensibility could scarcely have been imagined than that afforded by a CATHARIS denouncing iniquity from the altar of the Temple, or a Judge ISSUES condemning tricks of trade from the bench of the Supreme Court, each alike unconscious of the moral dunghill from which he was crowing abhorrence of the condition of the barnyard he saw before him.

Like the Hongkong Telegraph, the Sydney Bulletin has no cause to love "the gentlemen of the long robe." It is therefore scarcely to be wondered at, that our contemporary, still suffering from the effects of legal injustice in connection with a remarkable decision in a libel suit, a decision which is a standing disgrace to the legal history of New South Wales, should take up the text so glibly handled by Sir George Innes, and turn it against his Honour's own profession. And this has been done with such adroitness and skill, and in such a trenchant style, that lawyers all the world over might well blush at the publicity given to the disgraceful associations connected with their every day business. All the sophistry in the world cannot excuse illegal extortion; custom is no better justification for legal dishonesty; tricks of the trade—than it is for attempted swindling by any other class of tradesmen. It was surely a scathing satire on Sir George Innes's outburst of righteous indignation against "tricks of the trade" to have brought under his notice, the existence, within the hallowed precincts of Justice over which he presides, of a system of trickery so thoroughly disgusting in its barefaced knavery, as to cast all other forms of trade trickery completely in the shade. And this system of barefaced extortion is supposed to be sanctioned by custom, and protected by privilege.

There is no occupation, there is no trade so corrupted by tricks and chicaneries, says the Bulletin, as the legal. It would be vain to seek among grocers and bogus-jewellery vendors for men who with less self-consciousness of doing that which is discreditable palm off more adulterated goods upon the public than is done by the legal community, or who take more surreptitious and unfair advantages than do legal practitioners. Outside their professional avocations, all grades of cheats may be—and, in fact, generally are—decent fellows enough. The man who, without compunction, palms off upon you, in the way of business, rubbish for genuine articles, is often tender-hearted, charitable—even nice in his sense of right and wrong on all subjects not interwoven with, or exactly parallel to, his own line. So with individuals in the legal professions. Personally, they are as other men. There are among them the usual proportion of generous, high-principled, and self-respecting men. In the other affairs of life, there are plenty of them who are all that doth become a man. But, in matters connected with their profession, they suffer from a diseased consciousness; they are affected by a moral paralysis; their senses suspend their functions. There is not a judge on the bench—there has never been one—whose nostrils was truly sensitive to the reeking odours from the mass of festering corruption under his nose, although the stench is so powerful that it poisons the entire atmosphere of society. Courts of Justice, which should be a solace for the injured and oppressed, and a terror to wrongdoers, have become the exact contrary; they are a terror to the injured and oppressed, and a solace to wrongdoers. We refer more particularly to civil process. As to the criminal courts, they are clumsy machines which complete in a complicated blundering way the work which the police and the lower tribunals cut out for them. In this case, the State bears the brunt of the expense, and the man who has his head broken or his property stolen by open methods can generally secure vengeance, if not restitution, without submitting to further injury or additional plundering. But in civil processes the whole machinery of law has been so perverted as to have become an instrument of fraud rather than a recourse for the injured. The ministers of the Temple of Justice—barristers and attorneys—have concocted for themselves

a code of professional morality specially adapted to meet their own convenience. There is no villainy so flagrant, so clear, or so infamous, that a lawyer of the highest stamp will refuse, to help it out. No scoundrel, however debased, need ever hesitate to approach any lawyer, however distinguished, with the object of hiring him to prostitute his talents by exerting these to cloud the truth, defeat the ends of real justice, and obtain the seal of justice to an act of infamous wrong. Justification for such enormities is sought to be afforded by specious sophistry. The advocate is not to arrogate to himself the functions of judge and jury. It is for him to accept his client's hypothesis and place it to the best advantage before the court. He may believe his client to be wrong—to be a plunderer, a ruffian, an oppressor. But he cannot know that he is. That is for the court to determine. Thus fortified, the hired advocate addresses all his talents, all his ingenuity, to convincing the dispensers of justice that representations, which he personally believes to be, and in his heart is convinced are, false and infamous, are honest and true. Before him he sees a man whom he inwardly is certain his client has shamefully wronged or now seeks to injure. Yet he does not blench or falter at the spectacle, or at his own inward knowledge. He resolutely addresses himself to clinch the injury and aggravate the wrong.

Again, even when a lawyer has a just case, the custom of his trade habituates him to see the appeal to law, even when technically successful, defeat its own object. The successful litigant is not infrequently quite as hard hit as the unsuccessful. It has cost him two hundred pounds to recover one hundred; or, to defeat an attempt to swindle him out of two hundred, he has to expend two hundred and fifty. Justice has, under the ministrations of lawyers, become such a farce that, in most instances, the actual allotment of the original bone of contention becomes of secondary importance. The real anxiety of litigants centres in the question of costs. Legal proceedings have been converted into the most demoralizing sort of gambling, with barristers and attorneys for proprietors of the hells, and grave judges for croupiers. Litigants have a chance of fleeing one another, but subject to the certainty that whoever loses shall pay heavily to the privileged officials. Lord Brougham, himself one of the craft, being asked to define a lawyer, said:—"A lawyer is a learned gentleman, who rescues your property from your enemies and keeps it for himself."

Of course lawyers never over-charge! Certainly they do—always. There never yet was a lawyer's bill which was not reduced if submitted to taxation. This is one of the charms of the business. Lawyer's charges are carefully fixed—by lawyers. If complaint be made of overcharge, their bills are studiously revised and cut down—by a lawyer. The amount so saved is generally almost enough to pay the other lawyer who is employed to raise objections to the first lawyer's bill. A barrister sells his talent to a client. But he is not under any obligation to deliver the goods. He may with perfect propriety accept ten times more work than he can perform. When his client, who has staked his very existence upon his ability and reputation, comes into the hall of judgment, the eminent counsel is absent—"Engaged in another Court, your Honor." His Honor accepts the intimation without surprise. It is a privilege of the profession—a perfectly understood thing. Perfectly understood by the attorney—yes. By the client not at all. He would have preferred the certainty of a less distinguished advocate's attendance, and attention, to the chance of a celebrated Counsel's absence, and the almost certainty that if he did attend he had scarcely glanced at his brief before he opened it in Court, seeing that his bag is distended or his office-desk heaped with more briefs for one week than he could read, let alone study and consider, in a month of close application. What lawyers call professional privileges, laymen are apt to term tricks of trade, and they are apt to look upon judges—merely as dealers who have made the best market for themselves.

We exposed a few tricks of the legal trade in a former libel suit in which we were engaged; it will indeed be passing strange if another opportunity is not afforded us from our latest appearance before a public tribunal.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A LODGE of Emergency of St. John, No. 618 S.E., will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, the 4th instant, at 7.30 for 8 o'clock.

THE other day a Madras paper published a remarkable leading article. The heading was "The Suez Canal," and the article consisted of two words—"See telegram."

A REGULAR Lodge of United Service, No. 1,341, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 8th instant, at 7.30 for eight o'clock precisely.

ACCORDING to intelligence derived from Slavonic sources, a severe engagement was fought, on June 19, between the Austrian troops and the insurgents of Zrinski and Ulok. The insurgents are represented as having been at first successful, but subsequently forced to retire for want of ammunition. The Austrian loss is said to have been 100 killed, and the insurgent loss thirteen.

It is asserted that Sir William Thompson's new nautical compass has been shown to be a great improvement on the old instruments. As yet it has only been tried on board Her Majesty's ships stationed at home ports, or on vessels proceeding on trial trips. But the results that have been obtained, so far, leave little doubt that this new compass will soon be universally adopted in the Royal Navy.

A PORTUGUESE gentleman, Mr. Michael F. Pereira, head master of St. John's Portuguese School at Dadrai, is said to have made a discovery of an efficacious cure for snake-bite "hitherto unknown to the botanists of India." A correspondent of the Times of India says that he has seen the new cure tried upon a dog which had been bitten by a cobra, and that it was perfectly successful.

THE house properties in Queen's Road Central, Bonham Strand, Queen's Road West, West Street, and Square Street, Tai-ping-shan, sold by Mr. J. M. Guedes yesterday at noon, realized the sum of \$26,750, and were secured by five different Chinese purchasers. The ground and eight houses in Shelley Street and Mosque Junction sold at 3 p.m., were secured by a European customer for the sum of \$8,200.

REFERRING to Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Davitt says: "He is the man who got me into Fenianism. He first deserted James Stephens in favour of Colonel Kelly; next he deserted Kelly in favour of Colonel Roberts; and then deserted Roberts in favour of Mr. Butt. Mr. Butt he deserted to join Mr. Parnell, and he has deserted Mr. Parnell in favour of himself. He was the first Fenian to go to Parliament, but he has been a traitor to every party who trusted him."

THE following are the respective populations of the principal Egyptian cities:—Alexandria, 220,000; Rosetta, 40 miles east of Alexandria, 15,000; Damietta, 28,000; these are the Mediterranean towns. Cairo with 350,000; Tanta with 40,000, and Zagazig with 60,000, are the Delta towns. The Canal towns are Port Said 9,000, Ismailia 5,000, and Suez 12,000. Alexandria is a wonderful proof of the growth of Egyptian trade since the days of the battle of the Nile, when it boasted of only 6,000 inhabitants.

THERE is a certain judge who, whenever he doesn't know anything about the law of a case, and it is shown him, invariably says "Just so—exactly what I said." The late Mr. Innes once amusingly utilized this. He said:—"Your Honour, with that legal acumen which is so famous, that discrimination which is familiar to all who know you, that intellectual capacity which shatters ignorance like a goblet, will see that this case is settled by the well-known one of Regina v. Smith, so unique and standing all alone." His Honor made the expectant court shiver with his "Just so."

EVERY musical amateur is acquainted with the compositions of Molloy. Among his songs, "The King's Highway," and "London Bridge" are familiar to every vocalist or concert goer. His pianoforte compositions are also numerous and extremely delicious. There are, for example, a series of "water-pieces" of most delicate and quaint beauty, much reminding one of the style and manner of Clementi. Molloy is not a professional musician. He is one of the leading barristers in England, and music is with him simply an accomplishment and a relaxation. The large profits which he derives from his charming compositions are entirely devoted to charitable purposes, his professional income being sufficient to render him entirely independent of his musical earnings.

THIS is the free and flashing style in which a European paper describes a lady: "She appeared in a translucent nimbus, bathed in the ideal gleams of enchanting apparitions, with her tresses flaked in a golden cloud, traversed by radiations of jewels such as we see in the dreamy head of La Valliere. The snake-like sinuities of her tightly drawn skirt of ambrosia velvet, were traversed by embroideries of molten flame; a wallet of flowers, hanging poetically at her side, infused a touch of innocence into all the splendour. Under the cloudy rustling of her petticoats of lace appeared a silken azure stocking embroidered with silver quivers, and a jewelled satin slipper that the Empress of China would envy. The beauty, in her delicate coquetry, her delicious softness, and her highborn audacity, was Queen of the ball." It's sad to think that this ineffable being has to eat three meals a day, or die.

ON the evening dress of the season, which is cut lower than ever, Truth remarks:—"To such an extent has the lowness of the bodice been carried that some ladies cannot consent to appear in what, with its utter absence of sleeves, can only be called 'a triumph of nudity,' and so they use little lace fichus to supplement the incomplete dress sent home by the modiste. Other ladies, again, indulge to the fullest extent. It is by no means uncommon to see the opening of a dress reach almost to the waist in front and quite to the waist at the back. This is the pointed style. We think it is a very pointed style. The old rounded bodices, having no sleeves, seem to recede more and more. The square bodices, sometimes open only in front, sometimes both back and front, seem to be all square, and no bodice. Then there is a new evening bodice, called *all du roi*, which is fastened at the throat, but spreads open widely below. Truth adds, all these varieties are cut so excessively low that even a spray of flowers is often not only an ornament, but, serving as a veil, is positively a charity. Figaro delicately observes that you cannot speak about a ball dress from the waist upwards, because there isn't anything to speak of."

FOR leaving her master's service without giving proper notice, Chun Akin, a nurse in the employment of Mr. Friery, a clerk in the Audit office, was this morning fined \$5 or 14 days imprisonment by Captain Thomsett.

LAI YAN, a Taoist priest, was charged before Captain Thomsett this morning with indecently assaulting Kwok Kwai, wife of Chun Cho. The lady said the priest put his hand on her breast as he passed her early this morning in Gilman Street. She called out to the police and gave him in charge. His reverence said he was rubbing his back, and his hand touched the woman accidentally.—The Magistrate discharged him.

YESTERDAY at 8 p.m. Inspector Donald Thomson, in charge of the Western District, bore down, in all the strength of a warrant, to vindicate the offended majesty of the law, outraged by a set of rascally gamblers, who had encircled themselves on the first floor of No. 41 High Street, where the sharp-eyed Scotchman had fretted them out. Nine Celestials fell as spoil to the zealous Donald, and these Captain Thomsett this morning fined ten dollars each, with the alternative of a month's hard labor.

A CHINESE postman charged a "ricksha coolie," before Captain Thomsett this morning, with careless driving and injuring him. The complainant deposed that at a quarter to eleven this morning he was on Traya Central, when defendant knocked him down with his "ricksha," causing the bruises he shewed. The wheel of the vehicle passed over him as he lay on the ground.—In his defence, the coolie said the defendant got in his way, and he could not help it. In order that he might be duly impressed with the necessity of "helping" it in future, the Magistrate gave him the option of discharging \$5 or going to gaol for fourteen days with hard labor. The defendant elected to retire from society for the period mentioned.

IT would appear that slave dealing in the British dominions is not confined to the traffic in women and children in Hongkong, out of which so much capital has been made lately. In Indian papers we read that Hafiz Abdul Kaiyum, convicted at the Bombay Sessions of impounding four Sidhee girls into Bombay as slaves, and with removing them as slaves, was sentenced, by Mr. Justice Latham, to simple imprisonment for three months. The Bombay papers condemn the leniency of this sentence, and point out that it is because of the demand for slave girls men like Hafiz Abdul Kaiyum attempt to keep up a supply. The Times of India says that the leniency of the sentence is the more to be regretted that the Hophal State was mixed up in the matter. It is seldom that cases of this kind see the light; or, if they are suspected, it is seldom that they can be effectually proved. There is, it appears, a traffic in slave girls and in eunuchs carried on through Bombay, and, perhaps, if Mr. Justice Latham had been more severe, the sentence would have acted less as a warning to be cautious and more as a deterrent.

THE present Khedive of Egypt, Mohamed Tewfik, is the sixth since Mehmet Ali, the founder of the dynasty, who was appointed Governor in 1806, and soon after made himself absolute master of the country by force of arms. He was the recognized ruler of Egypt from 1811 to 1848. The father of the present Khedive, Ismail I, was recognized by the Sultan by firman of 27th May, 1866, obtained on the condition of his paying an increased tribute to the Sultan's civil list. It was from Ismail I that M. de Lesseps obtained the required concessions for the Suez Canal. The shares which Ismail held in the canal were sold to the English Government in 1875 for about four millions. But the large sum he thus received was not sufficient to relieve him from his embarrassments, and he was compelled to abdicate in 1879, under the pressure of the French and English Governments. The present Khedive, by a decree of November, 1879, placed the administration of Egypt under the supervision of the Governments of France and England, represented each by a Controller General, invested with large powers, and responsible only to their own Governments. By another decree of April, 1880, the present Khedive appointed an International Commission of Liquidation, composed of seven members. The Commission was invested with power to examine the whole financial situation of Egypt, and draw up a law of liquidation regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors. England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy pledged themselves to accept such law of liquidation.

MASTER-GUNNER Daniel Cambridge, who, after completing a service of thirty-three years in the Royal Artillery, has been for the last twelve years employed as custodian at the Ordnance Select Committee Office in Woolwich Arsenal, has lately died. He was several times badly wounded in action, and his wounds have accelerated his death. He gained the Victoria Cross and a special allowance of 10l. a year for conspicuous bravery in the Crimea on September 8th, 1855, during the assault on the Redan. At that time he was a sergeant in the Royal Artillery under Sir Richard Dacres, and volunteered with three others to spike a Russian gun. The exploit was successful, but two of the four were killed, and Cambridge was wounded in several places, including the lower jaw, which was badly shattered. Later in the same day he went out, under a heavy fire, in front of the advanced trenches and brought in a wounded man, in which act of devotion he was himself wounded a second time. He was also in other engagements, and was rewarded with medals from Sardinia and Turkey, as well as from his own Government. When he left the army he was appointed a yeoman of Her Majesty's Body Guard, and on one occasion, while serving in that capacity at Marlborough House, he attracted the notice of the present Emperor of Russia, then Czar Nicholas, who asked him where he gained his Victoria Cross. "In the Crimea," at the Redan," your Highness," was the reply. "Ah," said the Russian Prince, "I too was there." To which the old soldier responded, "Yes, your Highness; and I hope we shall never meet like that again."

THE *Euphrates* undocked at Aberdeen this morning. The *Hailwood* came out of Kowloon Dock to-day, the *Paul Jones* taking her place.

WE read that at the opening of the railway from Brisbane to Sandgate the other day, the Mayor of the latter charming seaside resort, after the luncheon which formed part of the "ceremony," called for a volunteer to propose the toast of "The Ladies." An aristocratic Brisbane citizen, who occupies a high position in the Queensland Volunteer Force, with that gallantry which forms so conspicuous a trait in his character, at once offered himself as the ladies' champion. He said he thought that the seaside was a particularly appropriate place to propose the health of the Ladies, "because at the seaside you saw more of them than anywhere else." Having got thus far, the worthy officer was interrupted by a general titter all round the table. Some of the ladies present tried to look unconscious, some blushed, while others hid their faces in their handkerchiefs. The speaker, without the movement of a muscle of his face, continued—"I hope this interruption is not to be taken as an indication that those present do not like to see much of the ladies. For my own part, the more I can see of them, the better I like it." Whereat there was general confusion.

THE annual cricket match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was played at Lord's on June 26th and following days. After a very interesting and exciting match, Cambridge eventually won by seven wickets. The following are the scores:—

OXFORD.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. E. D. Shaw, c. Wright, b. Ramsey, 61	1	Mr. E. D. Shaw, c. Wright, b. Ramsey, 61	1
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	2	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	2
Mr. C. P. H. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	3	Mr. C. P. H. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	3
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	4	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	4
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	5	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	5
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	6	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	6
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	7	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	7
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	8	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	8
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	9	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	9
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	10	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	10
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	11	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	11
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	12	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	12
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	13	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	13
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	14	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	14
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	15	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	15
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	16	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	16
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	17	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	17
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	18	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	18
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	19	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	19
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	20	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	20
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	21	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	21
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	22	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	22
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	23	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	23
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	24	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	24
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	25	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	25
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	26	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	26
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	27	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	27
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	28	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	28
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	29	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	29
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	30	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	30
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	31	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	31
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	32	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	32
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	33	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	33
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	34	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	34
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	35	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	35
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	36	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	36
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	37	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	37
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	38	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	38
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	39	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	39
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	40	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	40
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	41	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	41
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	42	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	42
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	43	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	43
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	44	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	44
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	45	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	45
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	46	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	46
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	47	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	47
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	48	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	48
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	49	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	49
Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	50	Mr. J. G. F. Lewis, c. Gaddum, 38	50

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. G. B. Studd, c. Hamilton, b. Peake, 120	1	Mr. G. B. Studd, c. Hamilton, b. Peake, 5	1
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	2	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	2
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	3	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	3
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	4	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	4
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	5	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	5
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	6	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	6
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	7	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	7
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	8	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	8
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	9	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	9
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	10	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	10
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	11	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	11
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	12	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	12
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	13	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	13
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	14	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	14
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	15	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	15
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	16	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	16
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	17	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	17
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	18	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	18
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	19	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	19
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	20	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	20
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Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	23	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	23
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	24	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	24
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	25	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	25
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	26	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	26
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	27	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	27
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	28	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	28
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	29	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	29
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	30	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	30
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	31	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	31
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	32	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	32
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	33	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	33
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	34	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	34
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	35	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	35
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	36	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	36
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	37	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	37
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	38	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	38
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	39	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	39
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	40	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	40
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	41	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	41
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	42	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	42
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	43	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	43
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	44	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	44
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	45	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	45
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	46	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	46
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	47	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	47
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	48	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	48
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	49	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	49
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	50	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	50
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	51	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	51
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	52	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	52
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	53	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	53
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	54	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	54
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	55	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	55
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	56	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	56
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	57	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	57
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	58	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	58
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	59	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	59
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	60	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	60
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	61	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	61
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	62	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	62
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	63	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	63
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	64	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	64
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	65	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	65
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	66	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	66
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	67	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	67
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	68	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	68
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	69	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	69
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	70	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	70
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	71	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	71
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	72	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	72
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	73	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	73
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	74	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	74
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	75	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	75
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	76	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	76
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	77	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	77
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	78	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	78
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	79	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	79
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	80	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	80
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	81	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	81
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	82	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	82
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	83	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	83
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	84	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	84
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	85	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	85
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	86	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	86
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	87	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	87
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	88	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	88
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	89	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	89
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	90	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	90
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	91	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	91
Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	92	Mr. J. E. R. Smith, b. Peake, 41	92
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